

Administrator and conducted in a laboratory approved by the Administrator.<sup>1</sup>

*Owner-shipper statement.* A statement signed by the owner or shipper of animals, which states: The number of animals to be moved, the official eartag number of each animal, the species of the animals, points of origin and destination, the consignor and consignee, a statement that the animals are positive to an official Johne's disease test, and any additional information required by this part.

*Premises identification number (PIN).* A nationally unique number assigned by a State, Tribal, and/or Federal animal health authority to a premises that is, in the judgment of the State, Tribal, and/or Federal animal health authority, a geographically distinct location from other premises. The premises identification number is associated with an address, geospatial coordinates, and/or other location descriptors which provide a verifiably unique location. The premises identification number may be used in conjunction with a producer's own livestock production numbering system to provide a unique identification number for an animal. The premises identification number may consist of:

(1) The State's two-letter postal abbreviation followed by the premises' assigned number; or

(2) A seven-character alphanumeric code, with the right-most character being a check digit. The check digit number is based upon the ISO 7064 Mod 36/37 check digit algorithm.

*Recognized slaughtering establishment.* A slaughtering establishment<sup>2</sup> oper-

ating under the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) or a State inspected slaughtering establishment.

*State.* Any of the 50 States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the District of Columbia, and any territories and possessions of the United States.

*State animal health official.* The State official responsible for livestock and poultry disease control and eradication programs.

*State representative.* An individual employed in animal health work by a State or political subdivision of a State, and who is authorized by the State or political subdivision to perform tasks required by this part.

[65 FR 18878, Apr. 10, 2000, as amended at 69 FR 64650, Nov. 8, 2004; 72 FR 39306, July 18, 2007]

## § 80.2 General restrictions.

Domestic animals that are positive to an official Johne's disease test may not be moved interstate except in compliance with this part.

## § 80.3 Movement of domestic animals that are positive to an official Johne's disease test.

(a) *Movement of domestic animals for slaughter.* Domestic animals that are positive to an official Johne's disease test may be moved interstate for slaughter if:

(1) The animals are moved directly to a recognized slaughtering establishment or to an approved livestock facility for sale to a recognized slaughtering establishment;

(2) An owner-shipper statement that identifies the animals as positive to an official Johne's disease test accompanies the animals during the movement and is delivered to the consignee;

(3) Each animal bears an official eartag; and

(4) The animals are moved to the destination in one continuous movement without unloading.

(b) *Other movements.* The Administrator may, upon request in specific cases, allow domestic animals that are positive to an official Johne's disease

an APHIS representative, the State animal health official, or a State representative.

<sup>1</sup>A list of currently approved laboratories and the requirements for obtaining approval are available from the Diagnostic Bacteriology Laboratory, National Veterinary Services Laboratories, P.O. Box 844, Ames, Iowa 50010. The Administrator will approve laboratories to conduct an official Johne's disease test only after determining that the laboratory meets the check test proficiency requirements prescribed by the National Veterinary Services Laboratories. Approval will continue as long as such check test proficiency requirements are met on an annual basis.

<sup>2</sup>A list of recognized slaughtering establishments in any State may be obtained from

test to be moved interstate other than as provided in paragraph (a) of this section, under such conditions as the Administrator may prescribe in each case to prevent the spread of Johne's disease. The Administrator will promptly notify the State animal health officials of the States involved of any such action.

(c) *Cleaning and disinfecting.* Each means of conveyance used to transport the animals must be cleaned and disinfected in accordance with § 71.6 of this chapter. The facilities in which the animals were maintained must be cleaned and disinfected in accordance with § 71.7 of this chapter.

**§ 80.4 Segregation of animals positive to an official Johne's disease test during interstate movement.**

Animals that are positive to an official Johne's disease test may not be moved interstate in a railroad car, boat, truck, or other vehicle containing healthy animals susceptible to Johne's disease unless all of the animals are for immediate slaughter, or unless the positive animals are kept separate from the other animals by a partition that is securely affixed to the sides of the vehicle and prevents the transfer of fecal matter from the animals positive to an official Johne's disease test to the healthy animals in the vehicle.

**PART 81—CHRONIC WASTING DISEASE IN DEER, ELK, AND MOOSE**

81.1 Definitions.

81.2 Identification of deer, elk, and moose in interstate commerce.

81.3 General restrictions.

81.4 Issuance of certificates.

**AUTHORITY:** 7 U.S.C., 8301-8317; 7 CFR 2.22, 2.80, and 371.4.

**SOURCE:** 71 FR 41705, July 21, 2006, unless otherwise noted.

**EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE:** At 71 FR 41705, July 21, 2006, part 81 was added, effective Oct. 19, 2006. At 71 FR 52983, Sept. 8, 2006, the effective date was delayed until further notice.

**§ 81.1 Definitions.**

*Animal.* Any farmed or captive deer, elk, or moose.

*Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS).* The Animal and Plant

Health Inspection Service of the United States Department of Agriculture.

*Animal identification.* A device or means of animal identification approved for use under this part by APHIS. Examples of animal identification devices that APHIS has approved are listed in § 55.25 of this chapter.

*Animal identification number (AIN).* A numbering system for the official identification of individual animals in the United States. The AIN contains 15 digits, with the first 3 being the country code (840 for the United States), the alpha characters USA, or the numeric code assigned to the manufacturer of the identification device by the International Committee on Animal Recording.

*APHIS employee.* Any individual employed by the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service who is authorized by the Administrator to do any work or perform any duty in connection with the control and eradication of disease.

*Cervid.* All members of the family Cervidae and hybrids, including deer, elk, moose, caribou, reindeer, and related species.

*Chronic wasting disease (CWD).* A transmissible spongiform encephalopathy of cervids. Clinical signs in affected animals include, but are not limited to, loss of body condition, behavioral changes, excessive salivation, increased drinking and urination, depression, and eventual death.

*CWD-exposed animal.* An animal that is part of a CWD-positive herd, or that has been exposed to a CWD-positive animal or contaminated premises within the previous 5 years.

*CWD Herd Certification Program.* The Chronic Wasting Disease Herd Certification Program established in part 55 of this chapter.

*CWD-positive animal.* An animal that has had a diagnosis of CWD confirmed by means of two official CWD tests as defined in § 55.1 of this chapter.

*CWD-suspect animal.* An animal for which an APHIS employee or State representative has determined that unofficial CWD test results, laboratory evidence, or clinical signs suggest a diagnosis of CWD.

*Deer, elk, and moose.* All animals in the genera *Odocoileus*, *Cervus*, and *Alces* and their hybrids.